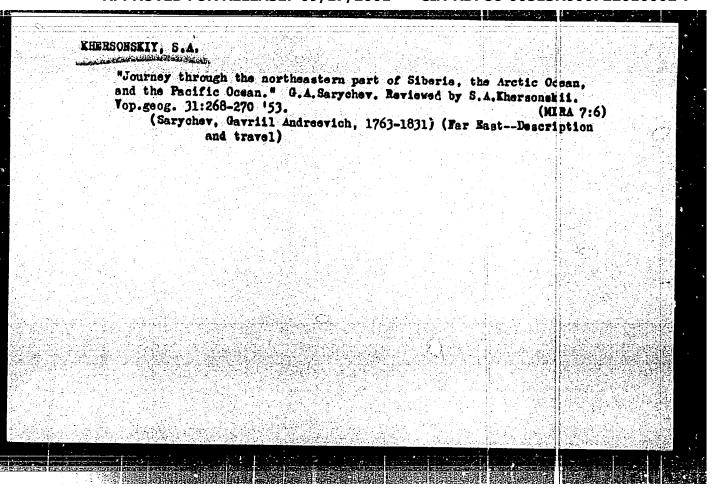
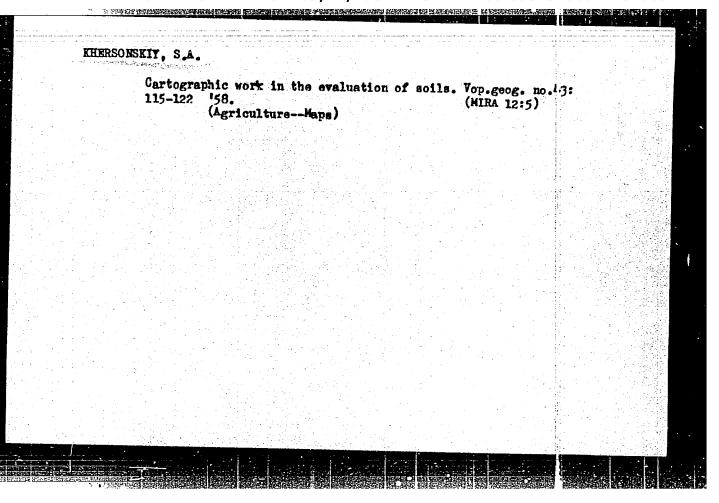
-	TI-2000 ()	NSKIY, S.	SERVE OF THE PARTY	7 750 -					
		Organizational no.7:48-50 J1	excesses	in machine	-tractor	stations	. Fin.sss (MIRA 10:	R 18	
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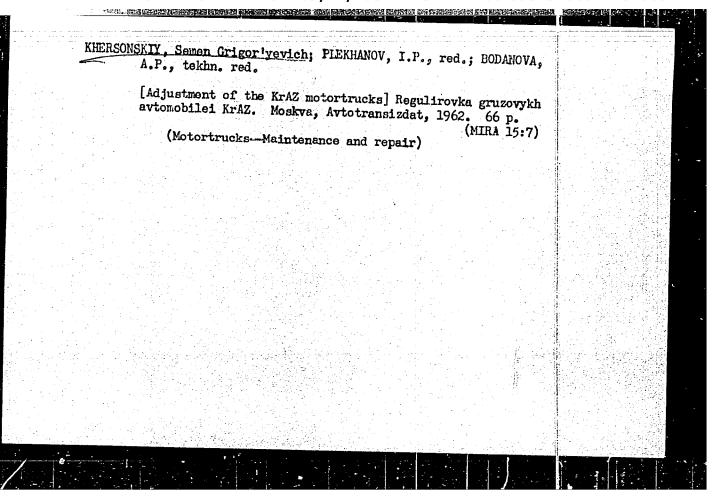
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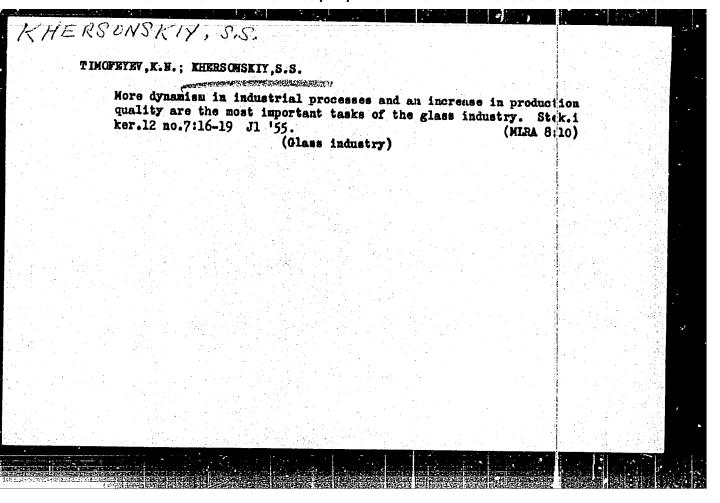
KHERSON	SKIY, S.; ONDRIH, A.; P'YAYCHENKO, V.; KARPENKO, V.		
	Readers' suggestions. Fin. SSSR 21 no.3:58-60 Mr '60. (MIRA 1)		
	1. Starshiy revisor Moskovskogo oblastnogo finansovogo otdel Khersonskiy). 2. Zamestitel' upravlyayushchego Udmurtskoy ka Stroybanka (for Ondrin). (Finance)	la (for ontoroy	



KHERSON.	5K/Yourtography of Irkutsk FD-779
Card 1/1	Pub 129-16/24
Author	: Khersonskiy, S. A.
Title	: Compilation of regional maps of forests and arable lands
Periodical	: Vest. Mosk, un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, Vol 9, No 2, 115-124,
Abstract	: In connection with the study of prospects for developing the economy of the west Baykal area in the Irkutsk Oblast, the Scientific-Research Institute of Geography, Moscow University, organized a complex expedition, which has been investigating this territory since 194). Results of the study of the forests and arable lands are given.
Institution	: Chair of Geodesy and Cartography
Submitted	: April 20, 1953
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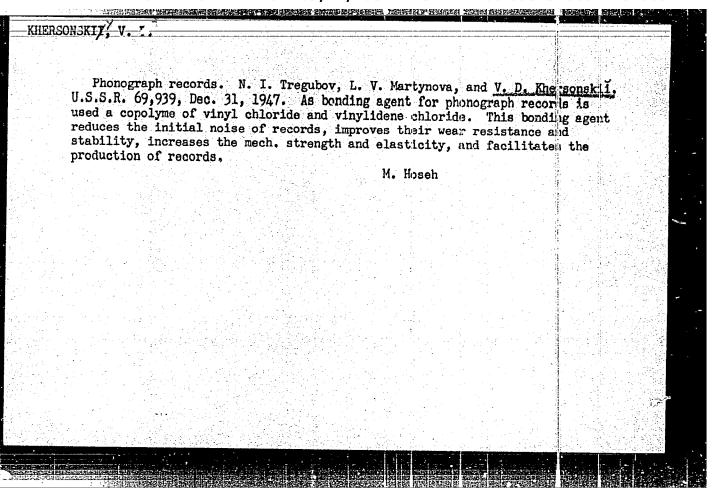


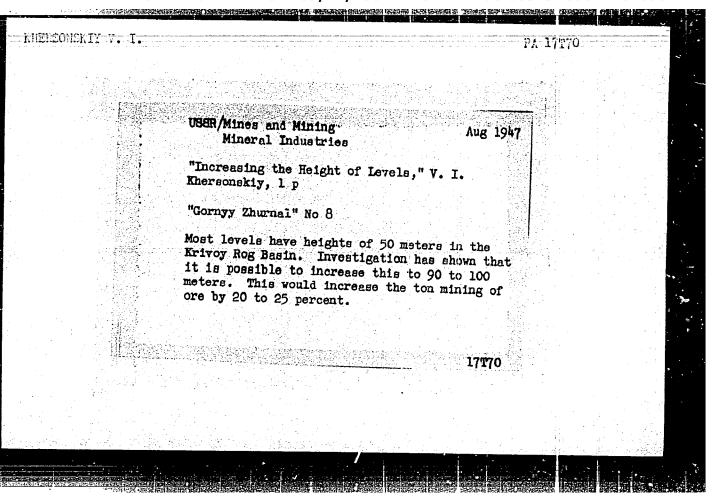


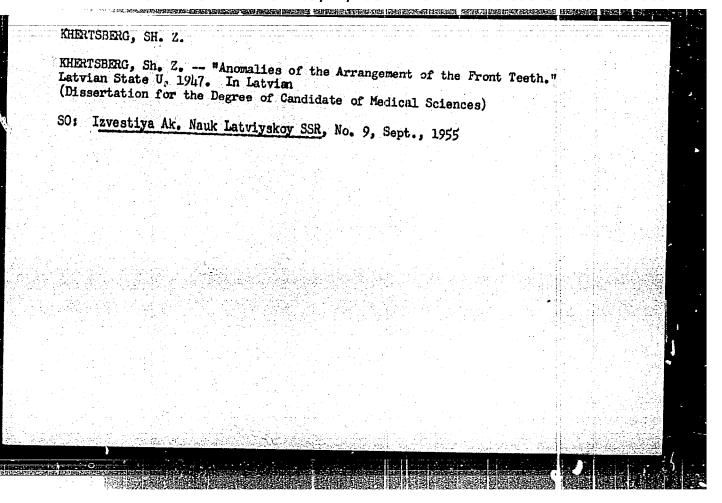
VEYNBERG, Kal'man Lipmanovich; GURFINKEL', Isaak Yevgen'yevich[decealed];
KOTLYAR, Abram Yevseyevich; NOL'KEN, Maksimilian Petrovich;
GRLOV, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; KERSONSKIY, Sergey Semenovich
SHKOL'NIKOV, Yakov Abramovich; EROMLEY, P.V., retsenzent;
ZALIZNYAK, A.A., retsenzent; KISELEV, N.V., retsenzent; KIECC,
D.I., retsenzent; SHWAGHEV, Ya.D., retsenzent; DUKHOVNYY, F.N.,
red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhm. red.

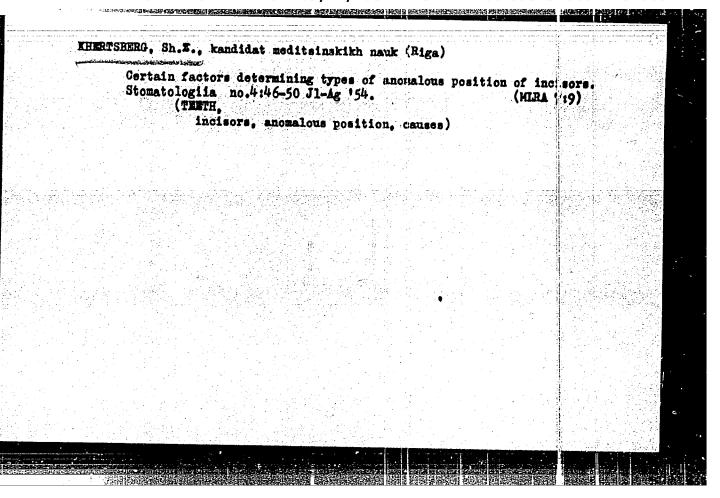
[Equipment and mechanization of glass factories]Oborudovanie i
mekhanizatsiia stekol'nykh zavodov. [by] K.L.Veinberg i dr. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 451 p. diagrs. (MIRA 15:10)

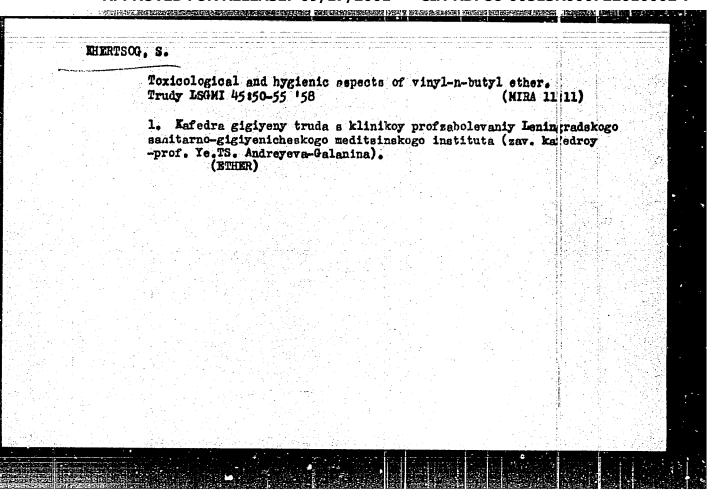
(Glass—Equipment and supplies)











I-19 USSR Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application

Dyeing and chemical treatment of textiles

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32181

Ivanov N. Ye., Kheruntseva Kh. A., Smirnov N.A. Author

Title Boiling of Toweling Fabric with Hydrogen

Peroxide

KHERUNT SEVA, KH.A

Tekstil'naya prom-st', 1956, No 4, 50-51 Orig Pub:

Bleaching of cotton fabrics with HeOghas con-Abstract: siderable advantages over the alkaline-hypochlorite method of bleaching. In this procedure the processes of desizing, boiling and bleaching are carried out in one bath. Compositions and

Nachal'nik otdel'nogo tsekha Shuyskoy ob"yedinennoy fabriki (for Ivanov) Card 1/3

Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskoy laboratoriyey bel'nootdelochmoy fabriki

Krasnovolzhskogo kombinata (for Kheruntseva)

USSR Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application

I-19

Dyeing and chemical treatment of textiles

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32181

technology for the bleaching of toweling have been worked out, which involve the use of H₂O₂ in boiling kettles of the closed type, at 85-90°. Solutions containing high concentrations of H₂O₂ (up to 6 g/litter) are stabilized with sodium silicate. Duration of boiling is 3 hours. Total turnover time of a kettle for one operation is of about 10 hours. As a result good whiteness, capillarity and normal strength of the fabric are attained. On the bleached fabric were detected individual threads stained different colors by markings made at the spinnery, which was not ob-

Card 2/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application

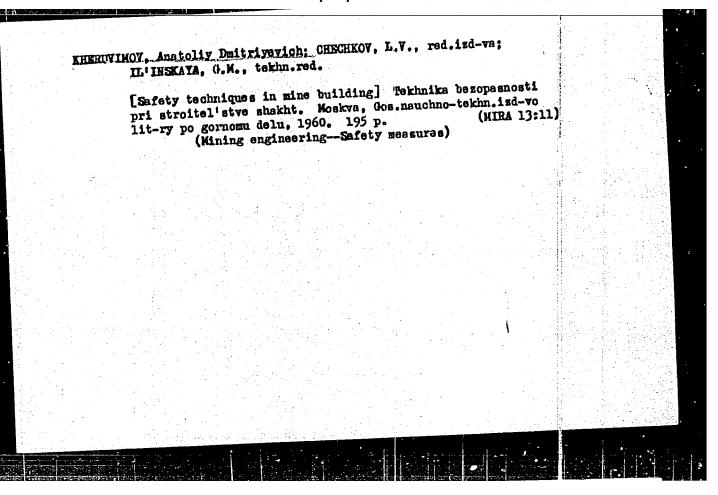
I-19

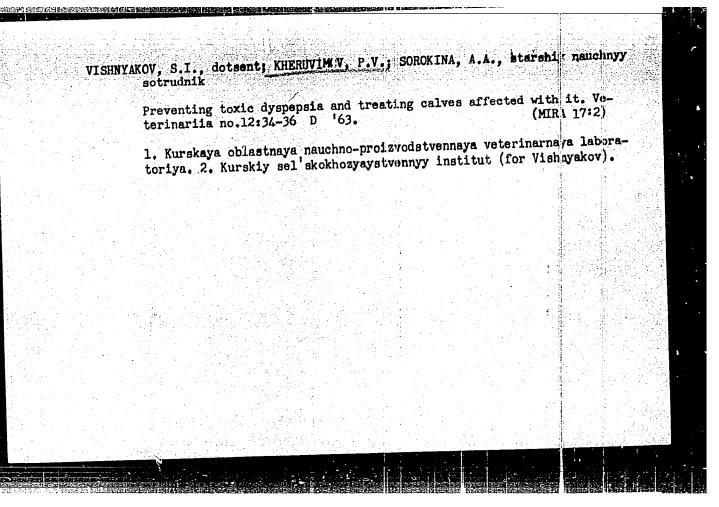
Dyeing and chemical treatment of textiles

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32181

served on using the alkaline-hypochlorite method of bleaching. It was ascertained that direct and basic dystuffs are not decomposed under conditions of peroxide bleaching while the acid dyes are completely discharged. Therefore it is recommended to use only acid dyes for marking coarse linen.

Card 3/3



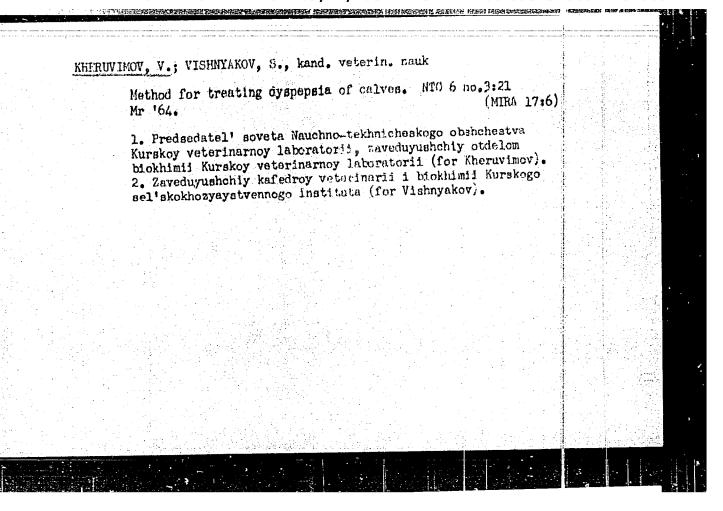


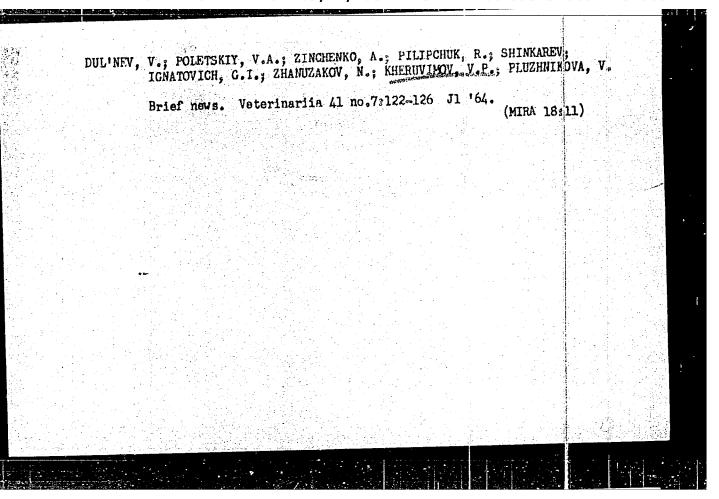
BOLOTOV, L.; CREPENNIKOV, Tu.; FOMKIN, B.; KHERIVIMOV, V.

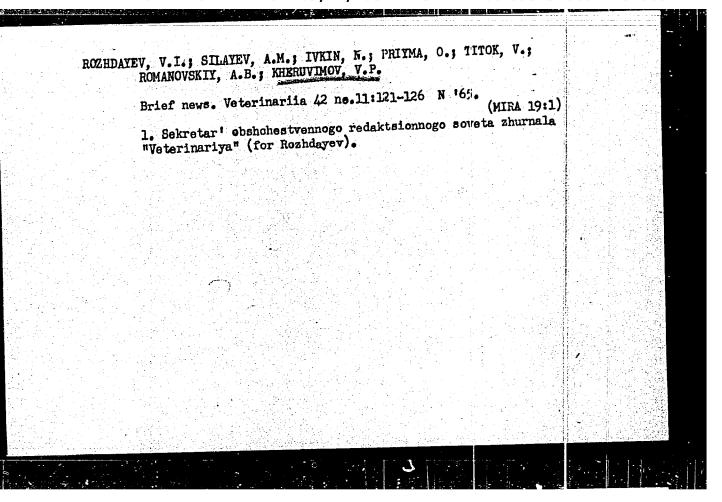
Readers: Inters. NTO 5 no.5:43 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

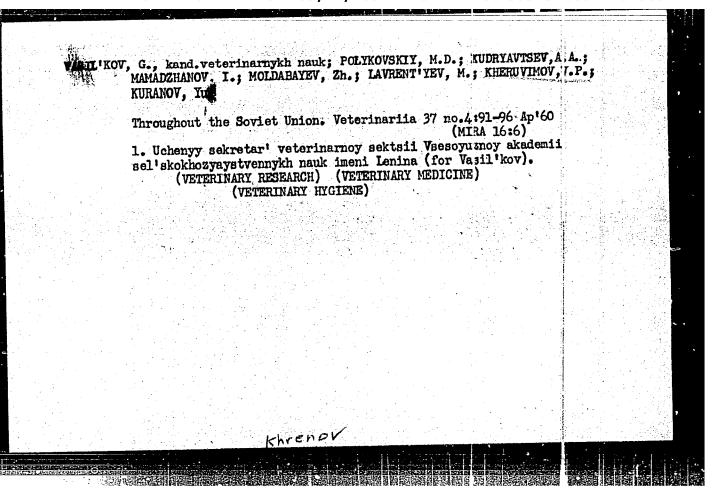
1. Zemestital: predsedat lya Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo pravlenia Nauchno-tekhiloheskogo deschesstva sel'skogo khoyaystva (for Bolotov). 2: Predsedatel' sektsil zhivotnovodstra Vitebakogo oblastnogo pravleniya Mauchno-tekhnicheskogo obsichestva sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Grebennikov). 3: Chlen soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskih obshchestv Gosudarstvennogo vsesoyuznogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu i nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam tsementnoy promyshlemnesti (for Fomkin). 4. Uchanyy sekretar's soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Kurskoy oblastnoy veterinarnoy laboratorii (for Kheruvimov).

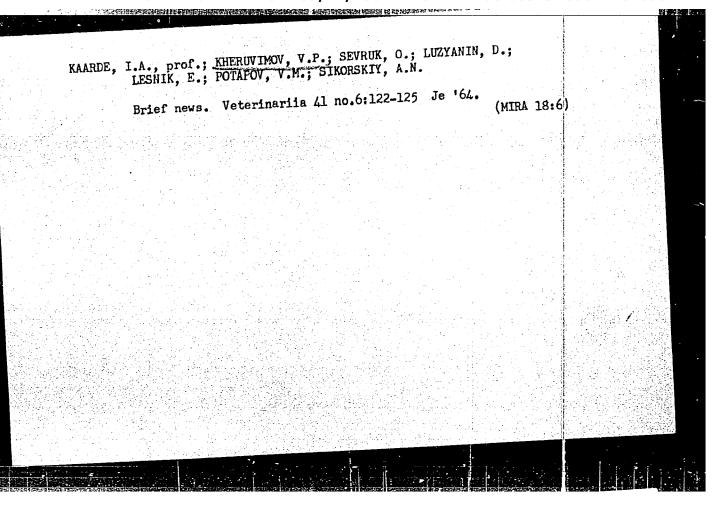
(Technological innovations)

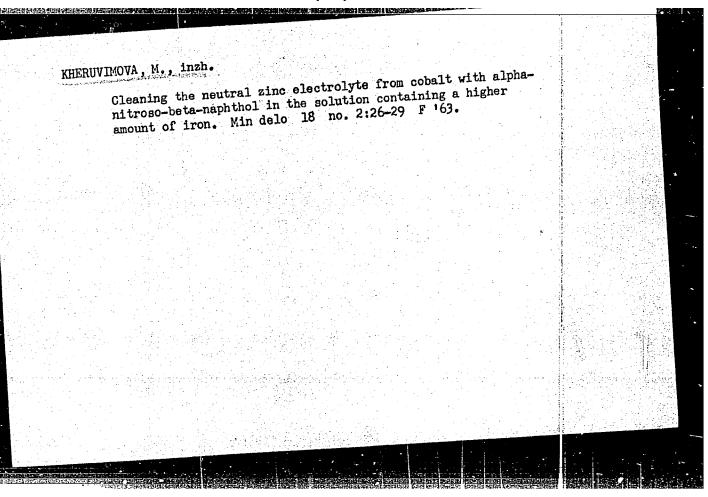


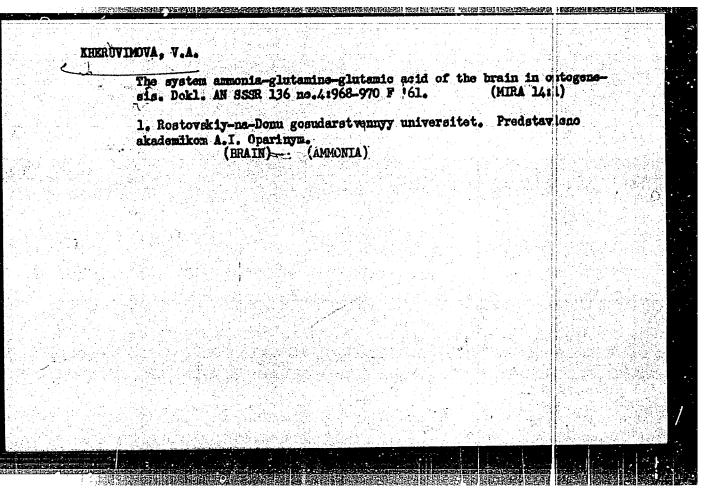


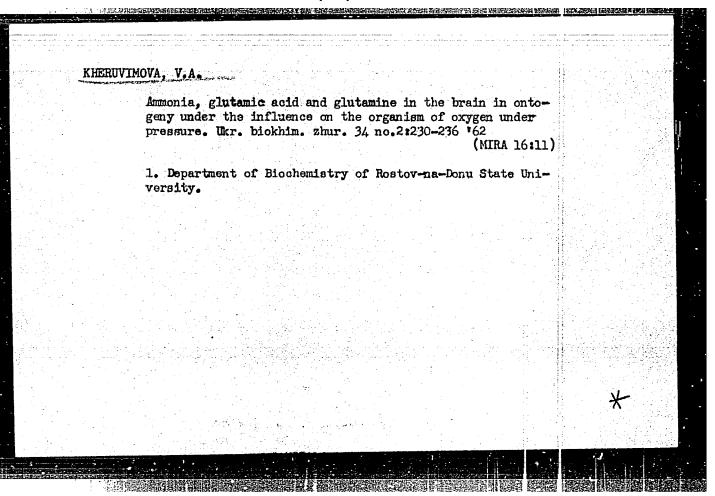


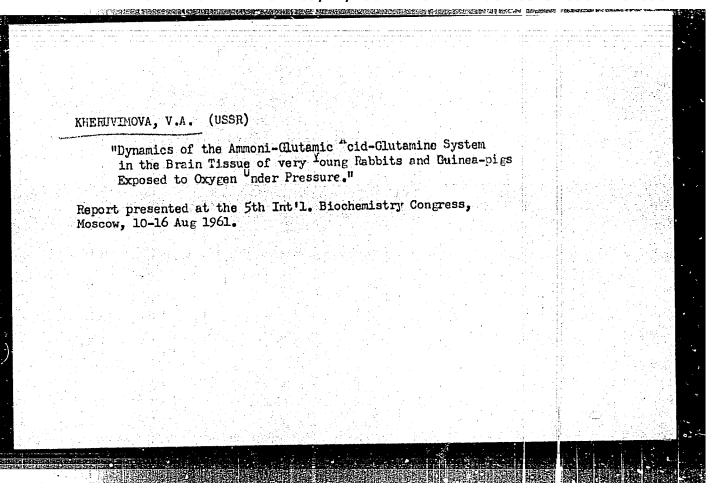


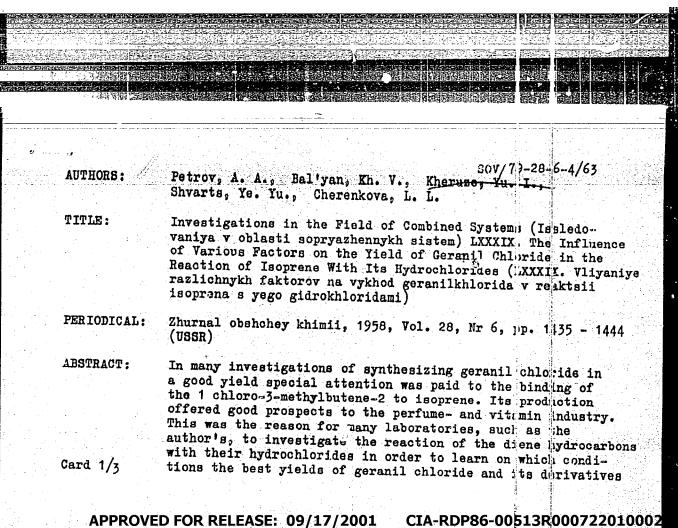












Investigations in the Field of Combined Systems. LXXXIX. The Influence of Various Factors on the Yield of Geranil Chloride in the Reaction of Iso-

could be realized. The final product of the binding of isoprene hydrochlorides to isoprene is a complex mixture of halogen derivatives of the formula C.H. (C.H.) -C1. In this paper only the fraction of terpene chlorides of the composition C.H. 7C1(n=1) was investigated. The tolomerization reaction of isoprene with its hydrochlorides was investigated in the presence of various catalysts of which tin chloride and zinc chloride proved to be the best. It was found that the character of the telomerization depends on the nature of the catalyst: tin chloride promotes the formation of the higher telomers besides geranil chloride, tin chloride that of terpenyl chloride. It was shown that in using tin chloride and zinc chloride catalysts the yield of geraml chloride depends first of all on the depth of the conversion, and that with the same depth of conversion secured it does not depend on the nature of the catalyst, the nature of the halogen derivatives, the temperature, the ratio of reagents, and only little on the nature of the solvent. The ocmposition of the mixture of terpene chlorides forming in the telo-

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

ADDROVED FOR RELEASE: 00/17/2001 CTA_DDR6_00513P00072201000

AUTHORS:

Petrov, A. A., Bal'yan, Kh. V., Kheruze, Yu. I., Shivarts, Ye. Yu.,

Yakovleva, T. V.

TITLE:

On the Question of the Structure of Citral, Obtained From the Synthetic Geranyl Chloride (K voprosu o stroyenii sitralya,

poluchennogo is sinteticheskogo geranilkhlorida)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 449-450 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In connection with the systematic investigations begun in their laboratories in the field of telomerization of diese hydrocarbons with halogen derivatives (Refs 1-3), K. V. Leets, A. K. Shumeyko and collaborators achieved the synthesis of citral from isoprene (Ref 4). The question arose obviously, whether this citral differs from natural samples and especially from citral, commercially obtained from coriander cil. According to data contained in publications (Refs 5-7) natural citral chiefly consists of citral (a), geranial, whereas in synthetic citral neral (citral (b) is predominant). By the aid of the infrared spectra of citral isomers separated from one another by some research workers (Refs 6-8), the structure of citral from isoprene is conveniently determinable, all the more as it became

Card 1/2

sov/79-29-2-20/71

On the Question of the Structure of Citral, Obtained From the Synthetic Geranyl Chloride

possible also to solve the question of the content of the α and β-form simultaneously (Ref 9). Thus, investigations were extended to the infrared and ultraviolet spectra, as well as the Raman spectrum of synthetic citral, obtained from the telemers of isoprene with its hydrochlorides according to Sommle. The citral samples obtained from both isomeric hydrochlorides of isoprene, were found to be practically identical. Synthetic citral differs somewhat from natural and technical citral, differences being caused by the different content of geometrical isomers (geranial and neral) and by the presence of an admixture. Synthetic citral was found to have but a small amount of α-form. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED:

December 31, 1957

Card 2/2

5(3) 507/79-25-6-21/72 AUTHORS: Petrov, A. A., Bal'yan, Kh. V., Kheruze, Yu. I., Shverts, Ye. Yu., Cherenkova, L. L. Investigations in the Field of the Conjugated Systems (Issledova-TITLE: niya v oblasti sopryazhennykh sistem). XCIX.On the Problem of the Synthesis of Geranyl Chloride by Telomerization of Isoprene With Its 1,4-Hydrochloride (XCIX. K voprosu o sinteze geranilkhlorida telomerizatsiyey izoprena i yego 1,4-gidrokhloridem) PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 1876 - 1878 (USSR) ABSTRACT: In a report recently published (Ref 1) the authors described the synthesis of geranyl chloride by means of telomerization of isoprene with its hydrochloride in the presence of stannic or stannous chloride as catalysts. In the paper under review the results of further investigations on this reaction were presented, in which, however, different catalysts were used. The effect of titanium tetrachloride on the mixture of isprene and its 1,4-hydrochloride (1-chloro-3-methyl butene-2), oi the mixtures of TiCl, and SnCl, SnCl, and excess HCl, SnCl, and Card 1/3

Investigations in the Field of the Conjugated Systems. SOV/79-29-6-21/72 XCIX. On the Problem of the Synthesis of Geranyl Chloride by Telomerization of Isoprene With Its 1,4-Hydrochloride

CuCl₂, FeCl₃ and potassium bifluoride, $Zn(BF_4)_2$ and BiBr₃ was investigated. The investigations with those catalysts led to the conclusion that on telemerization of isoprene with its hydrochloride two groups of catalysts have to be distinguished: The catalysts of the first group $(SnCl_4, TiCl_4, FeCl_3)$ yield the highest telemers. The catalysts of the second group $(ZnCl_2, Zn(BF_4)_2, BiBr_3)$ only lead to the stage of the formation of terpene chlorides where the reaction stops. The cause of this stop is, as has been already found previously, the partial cyclization of the geranyl chloride into the terpenyl chloride. Therefore the content of geranyl chloride in the terpene fraction of the telemer is far less than when using catalysts of the first not affect its character. There are 1 table and 1 Soveret reference.

Card 2/3

Investigations in the Field of the Conjugated Systems. SOV/79-49-6-21/72 XCIX. On the Problem of the Synthesis of Geranyl Chloride by Telemerization of Isoprene With Its 1,4-Hydrochloride

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lenscveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUPMITTED: May 31, 1958

Card 3/3

3 (5) AUTHORS:

Petrov, A. A., Bal'yan, Kh. V., Kheruze, Yu. I., Yakovleva, T. V.

SOV/79-29-6-72/72

TITLE:

The Article is Open for Discussion (V poryadke discussii). On the Question of the Character of Chlorogrylation of Vinyl Acetylene (K voprosu o poryadke khlorarilirovaniya vinilatsetilena)

gaseattens

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 211)1 - 2103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The data of the American patent 2657244 according to which vinyl acetylene is chloroarylized with diazo salts only on the ethylene bond (I) have been confirmed in the recently published report of A. V. Dombrovskiy (Ref 1). The exclusively claimed 1,2-affiliation of chlorine and aryl in this radical process seemed to the authors not quite probable. The frequently repeated analysis under conditions proposed by Domirovskiy showed, that the categoric conclusion of this author with regard to the character of chloroarylation of vinyl scetylene does not correspond to reality. In every case the reaction takes place under formation of somewhat varying, but always considerable quantities of 1,4-products (20-40% of all adducts).

Card 1/3

The Article is Open for Discussion. On the Question SOV/79-29-6-72/72 of the Character of Chloroarylation of Vinyl Acetylene

The authors gained this conviction on the basis of the analyses of infrared spectra of the adducts. In addition to the frequencies of the acetylene group the spectra contained in the final phase an intensive frequency, which could only be attributed to the allene group of the compound (II). The chloroarylation products of the vinyl acetylene apparently contain in very small quantities also a third isomer, the 1,3-diene isomer (III), be-

According to Dombrovskiy's report phenyl-vinyl acetylene to which 20% allene chloride is admixed, is obtained at the dehydro-halogenation of chloroarylation products of the vinyl acetylene. Accordingly this allene chloride contains a much less mobile chloride atom, than the acetylene chloride (I). To produce pure phenyl-vinyl acetylene, the method of S Reformatskiy (Ref 5) was used and this reaction was accompanied by a partial propargyl re-grouping and the formation of a mixture of approximately 80% (IV) and 20% (V). The chloride (VI), however, which was obtained from this mixture by the re-

Card 2/3

The Article is Open for Discussion. On the Question 807/79-29-6-72/72 of the Character of Chlorogylation of Vinyl Acetylene

action of SOC1, contains a very small quantity of allene

chloride. The same happens when phenyl-vinyl acetyle is obtained at the dehydro-halogenation of chloride (VI). The data obtained are shown in the table and in the diagram. There are 1 figure and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoreta

(Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED:

July 16, 1958

Card 3/3 USCOMM-DC_61,208

S/079/60/030/008/011/012/XX 2200, 1153 5.3600 B001/B066 AUTHORS: Kheruze, Yu. I., and Petrov, A. A. TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Conjugato Systems. CXXIII. Chloro-arylation of Vinyl Ethyl Acetylene PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 8, pp.2523-2533 TEXT: Chloro-arylation of vinyl alkyl acetylenes has so far not been investigated. Their reaction with diazonium salts was, however, of some importance since the polarization of the conjugate system occurring under the influence of radicals differs from that in non-substituted vinyl acetylenes. In the present paper, chloro-arylation of vinyl ethyl acetylenes reacting with phenyl, p-tolyl, p-chloro-phenyl, and p-aninyl diazonium chlorides was studied. In all cases compounds of the formula Ar-C6H8C1 resulted. The formation of six different products, (I).(VI), was to be expected. The proper formulas for the products of the reaction of vinyl ethyl acetylene with phenyl diazonium chloride were selected on the Card 1/3

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Investigations in the Field of Conjugate Systems. CXXIII. Chloro-arylation of Vinyl Ethyl Acetylene

S/079/60/030/008/011/012/XX B001/B066

basis of their catalytic hydrogenation, ozonization, and their infrired spectra. On hydrogenation of the phenyl-chloro-hexines and hexadien is (I) - (VI), three phenyl hexanes were expected to be formed: 1-phenyl-hexane from (I) and (II), 2-phenyl hexane from (VI), and 3-phenyl hexane from (III), (IV), and (V). Boiling point and infrared spectrum of the phenyl hexane which was obtained by hydrogenation of the chloro-phenylation products, were in agreement with the data for 1-phenyl texane. It was found that chloro-phenylation of vinyl ethyl acetylene gives only rise to compounds of normal structure, which excludes formulas (III)-(VI). The infrared spectrum of the chloro-phenylation product of vinyl acetylene shows that the reaction product is 2-chloro-1-phenyl hexine-3 (I) with a small impurity of allene isomer (II). Ozonization of the chloro-phydrocinnamic acid, i.e., products of formula (I). Ketones which might have resulted from the isomers (III), (IV), and (V), could not be detected. Also the absence of phenyl acetic acid indicates that the isomer (II) occurs only in a small quantity. The above chloro-arylation of vinyl

Card 2/3

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8/079/61/031/002/005/019 B118/B208

AUTHORS:

Yu. I. and Petrov, A. A.

TITLE:

Studies in the field of conjugated systems. CXXX. Halogen arylation of viny! acetylene with phenyl-, p-tolyl-, m- and

p-chloro-phenyl-, and p-anisyl diazonium salts

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 2, 1961, 428-432

TEXT: The chloro-arylation of vinyl acetylene with diazonium salts described by A. V. Dombrovskiy in Ref. 1, which gives 1-aryl-2-chloro-butiles-5, takes place at least in two directions yielding chloro-phenyl butine (I), and, apparently, 1-chloro-4-phenyl butadiene-1, 2 (II) (Ref. 2):

 $c_{6}H_{5} - cH_{2} - cHc1 - c = cH(I), c_{6}H_{5} - cH_{2} - cH = c = cHc1(II).$

This reaction was studied to confirm the structure of allene chloride (II) by ozonization and oxidation (with potassium permanganate) of the chloride mixtures (I) and (II). Instead of the expected phenyl acetic acid, however, benzoic acid was obtained in both cases which may result from an intenser

Card 1/3

89512 8/079/61/031/002/005/019 B118/B208

Studies in the field ...

oxidation of two chlorides, or of other isomeric chlorides which are present in low quantities in the chloro-phenylation products of vinyl acetylene (e.g., (III) and (IV)):

 $c_{6}H_{5} - cH - c - cH_{2}c1 (III); c_{6}H_{5} - cH - cc1 - cH_{2} (IV)$

The first assumption is more levely, as neither chloro acetic acid nor oxelic acid were separated in the ozoni ation and oxidation, and the chlorine was found to be of high stability. It ad further to be clarified whether chloro and bromo arylation of vinyl acceptance with diazonium salts proceed in the same direction. For this purpose, vinyl acetylene was allowed to react with phenyl diazonium bromide. The infrared spectrum of the resultant bromide mixture disclosed plainly that this mixture does not essent ally differ from mixtures (I) and (II) usually obtained by chloro-arylation. The allene adduct is thus formed in addition to he acetylene adduct in the bromo-arylation of vinyl acetylene. In order to establish the relationship between the distribution of electron density in the benzene ring of aryl diazonium, and the direction of haloge and p-chloro-phenyl-, and p-misyl Card 2/3

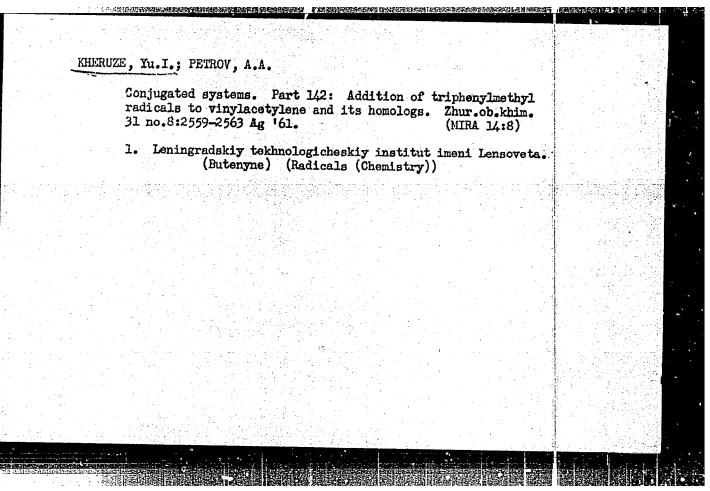
KHERUZE, Yu.I.; FETROV, A.A.

Gonjugated systems. Part 132: Chloroarylation of close honologues of vinylacetylene (1-penten-3-yne, 3-penten-1-yne, and 2-mithyl-1-buten-3-yne). Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.3:772-780 Mr '61.

1. Leningradskiv tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

(Pentenyne)

(Butenyne)



27 260 8/020/61/139/005/0 3/021 5.3700 B103/B217 Petrov, A. A., Stadnichuk, M. D., and Kheruze, Yu. I AUTHORS: TITLE: Addition of triphenyl methyl radicals to enyne hydrogarbons and silicon hydrocarbons Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 139, no. 5, 1961, 124-1127 PERIODICAL: TEXT: The authors found that isopropenyl acetylene is not the only compound that adds triphenyl-methyl radicals in 1,4-position according to A. F. Thompson, Jr., D. M. Surgenor, (Ref. 1: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 65, 486 (1943)). When triphenyl chloro methane and metallic mercury reacted with vinyl methyl acetylene (I), they obtained a crystalline adduct C43H36. The latter had, in its infrared spectrum, a rather intensive band of the allene group at about 1960 cm-1 (Fig. 1,1), whereas the bands characteristic of acetylene and vinyl groups were lacking. Therefore, the structure $(c_6H_5)_3c_2c_2c_3c_3c_4c_4c_4c_6H_5$ was ascribed to this adduct. A 1,4-adduct is formed analogously on addition of triphenyl methyl radicals to vinyl-tert-Card 1/7

27260 \$/020/61/139/005/013/021 B103/B217

Addition of triphenyl methyl .

butyl acetylene (II) which, however, could not be separated in pure state. Its infrared spectrum is given in Fig. 1,2. Triphenyl methyl radical; are added to silicon-containing enynes in different order according to structure, in contrast to vinyl acetylene hydrocarbons. Thus, vinyl trimethyl silyl acetylene (1-trimethyl silyl butene-3-ine-1) (III) mainly adds to the double bond. An intensive band 2168 cm⁻¹ of the triple bond exists in the infrared spectrum of the adduct, and a weak band in the range of 1945 cm⁻¹ where the absorption of allene compounds usually takes place (Fig. 1,3). The adduct structure was also chemically confirmed. A hydrocarbon with an acetylene end group was obtained (97.5-98%) according to the scheme (CH₃)₃Si-C=C-CH-CH₂-C(C₆H₅)₃ HC=C-CH-CH₂-C(C₆H₅)₃

c(c₆H₅)₃ c(c₆H₅)₃

due to hydrolytic cleavage of this substance. The structure of the hydrocarbon was proved by means of argentometric titration and by the infrired spectrum; the intensive frequency 3315 cm⁻¹ of the acetylene end group (Fig. 1,5) was detected. This hydrocarbon is, according to its structure, an isomer of the 1,4-adduct of the triphenyl methyl radicals to vinyl acetylene, and differs from this isomer only by a higher meiting point.

Card 2/7

27260 B/020/61/139/005/013/0:1 B103/B217

Addition of triphenyl methyl ...

Isopropenyl trimethyl silyl acetylene (1-trimethyl silyl-3-methyl butene-3ine-1) (IV) adds triphenyl methyl radicals in 1,4-position, i.e., in the same direction as enyne hydrocarbons. Triphenyl methane is formed in this case as by-product (17% for IV, 6% for V). An intensive band (1930 cm -1) of the allene group exists in the infrared spectrum of the adduct, whereas the bands of the acetylene bond is lacking (Fig. 1,4). An allene hydrocarbon described in the literature (Ref. 1) is formed by hydrolytic cleavage. The structure of the adduct of triphenyl methyl radicals to propenyl trimethyl silyl acetylene (1-trimethyl silyl pentene-3-ine-1) (V) has hitherto not been reliably determined. It is assumed to have a 1-,3-diene structure, since neither an allene nor an acetylene group exists in its infrared spectrum. The authors explain the difference in the order of addition of triphen of the order of addition of triphen of the order of addition of triphen or the order or methyl radicals to hydrocarbon (II) and silicon hydrocarbon (III) of analogous structure by increasing steric hindrances for the acetylene pond in transition from quaternary hydrocarbon to quaternary silicon. Steric hindrances also occur at the double bond of silicon hydrocarbons IV and V. Therefore, the 1,4-addition is more favorable. Addition is now retarded, which is proved by a lower yield of adducts and by formation of triphenyl methane. The authors experiments were conducted with a mixture of tra-Card 3/7

27260 Addition of triphenyl methyl ... 8/020/61/139/005/013/041 B103/B217 phenyl chloro methane (melting point 108-112°C) with an excess of enyne compound, benzene, and metallic mercury (10-fold excess). The mixture was shaken for several days in a hermetically scaled glass in protective gas atmosphere. Then, the excess of enyne and solvent was distilled off, the residue extracted with ether. The ether was distilled off, the residual oil, when standing, crystallized more or less quickly. The adducts were recrystallized from petroleum ether or from acetone. All adducts (constants and data see Table 1) are weakly soluble in ether, petroleum ether, actione, CCl, and practically unsoluble in alcohol. The adduct of silicon hydrocarbons (V) is almost unsoluble. Hydrolysis of the adducts of (III) and (IV) was realized by boiling with alcoholic KOH solution (25-fold excess) for 35 hr. I. A. Maretina assisted in synthesis. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 riferences: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. ASSOCIATION: Lingradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (mingrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) Card 4/7

L 11060-63 EWP(j)/EFF(c)/EUT(m)/RDS-Pc-4/Pr-4-RM/WW/JFW ACCESSION NR: AP3000482 8/0153/63/006/001/0170/0171 AUTHOR: Kheruze, Yu. I.; Petrov, A. A. Addition of triphenylmethyl radicals to divinylacetylene and is homologs VUZ: Khimiya 1 khim. tekhnologiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1963, 170-171 SOURCE: TOPIC TAGS: triphecylmethyl radicula, divinylacetylene, vinylpropenylacetylene, vinylisopropenylacetylene, addition reactions ABSTRACT: Crystalline adducts were formed between the triphenylmethyl radical and divinylacetylene (1), vinylpropenylacetylene (2), and vinylisopropenylacetylene (3) in bensene solution. Addition occurred chiefly in the 1,4-positions to form 7, 7, 7-triphenyl-3-triphenyl-methyl-heptatriene, 8, 8, 8-triphenyl-3-triphenylmethylheptatriene-1,3,4. Adducts were characterized by their IR spectra. Weak absorption-occurs. Adducts were recrystallized from propylacetate and formed molecular compounds with acetone. Orig. art. has: 1 table. ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy knimii, Leningradskiy tekhnologiche kiy institut im. Lansoveta (Department of Organic Chemistry, Leningrad Tech pological Card 1/2

KHERUZE, Yu.I.; PETROV, A.A.

Conjugated systems. Part 170: Chloroarylation of divinylace tylene and its homologs. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.4:1111-1119 Ap 163.

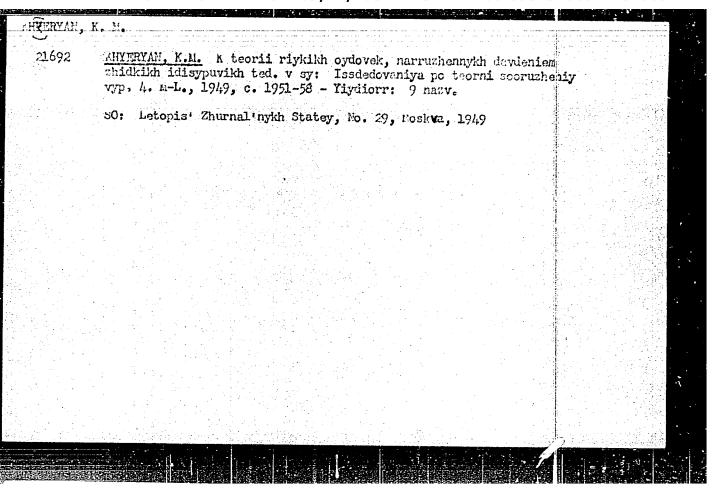
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Hexadienyne) (Arylation) (Chlorination)

SUB CODE: EE, CO, IE/ SUBM DATE: 30Jan61/ ATD PRESS: 4/89

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010002

Cord 1/1



KHERZE, J.

POLAND/Cultivated Plants - Fodder

M-6

RESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1621

Author : J. Kherze
Inst : Not Given

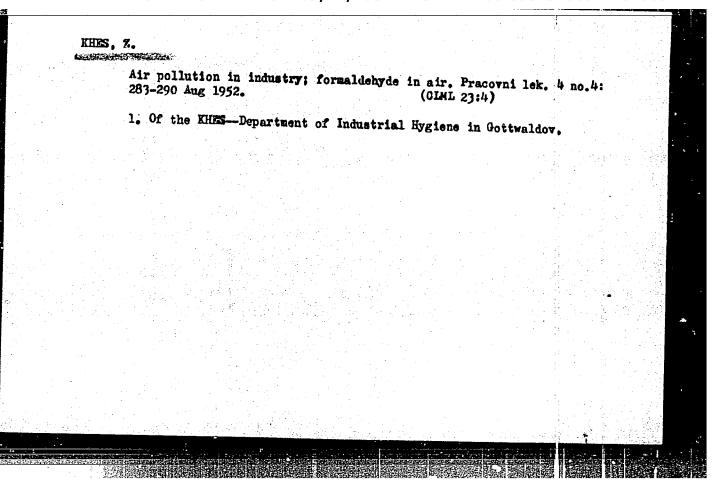
Inst : Not Given
Title : Cover Crop for

: Cover Crop for Mixtures of Clover with Grain Grasses

Orig Pub : Plon, 1957, No 2, 7

Abstract: Tests, conducted during 1952-1955 at the experimental station in Hilitsa (Poland), have shown that the best cover crop for a grass mixture (containing 16 kg of seeds of red clover, 4 kg timothy, 4 kg of tall rye grass, and 2 kg of collected orchard grass) from winter cultures was rye (the yield of grass green stuff for 2 years use is 655.3 centners per hectare), from summer cultures, it was barley, oats, wheat and rap which were almost equivalent. Tests, using different sowing methods times for grass mixtures, have shown that the most favorable sowing time was one after the harvest of early potatoes. Good results were also obtained from spring sowing of the grass mixture as an additional crop with barley or a

card : 1/1 graminous mixture of oats (25%), lupine (40%), pelyushki (15%), vetch (15%).



KHESED, VE.A.

124-57-2-2559

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 146 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khesed, Ye. A.

TITLE: A Strain-gage Pickup for the Measurement of Small Displacements (Tenzometricheskiy datchik dlya izmereniya malykh peremeshche-

niy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novyye sredstva izmereniya vzmashinostroyenii.

Moscow, 1954, pp 50-53

ABSTRACT: Existing measuring devices for small displacements, which consist of four strain gages used as the sides of a bridge, are afflicted with the drawback that they require means for the com-

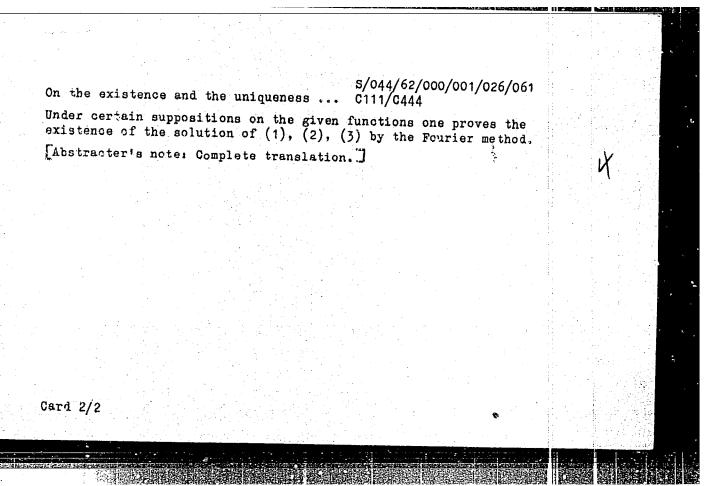
pensation of the temperature errors which arise from temperature changes in the ambient medium and which are, in the main, determined by the temperature coefficient of the resis ance of the strain-gage material and from the thermal deformations of the gage element. The author proposes a bridge circuit comprising four active and four compensatory strain gages to serve

as a pickup for small displacements (strains). This c rcuit, in the author's opinion, exhibits greater sensitivity and com-

Card 1/! pensates fully for temperature errors. K. S. Karapetyan

1. Strain gages--Performance 2. S rain gages--Temperature factors

34580 16.3500 \$/044/62/000/001/026/061 C111/C444 AUTHOR: Khesenov, K. G. On the existence and the uniqueness of the solution cf TITLE: the mixed problem for a differential equation of the hyperbolic type with a non-linear part Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 1, 1962, 44, PERIODICAL: abstract 1B219. ("Uch zap. Azerh. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. i khim. n., 11960, no. 1, 15-25) Considered is the following mixed problem: In the domain TEXT: G determine the solutions of (1) which satisfy the initial conditions $u \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x,y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ (2)and the boundary condition (3)Card 1/2



SOV/137-59-5-10349 Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 129 (USSR) AUTHOR: Khesin, A.M. TITLE: Modern Technological Processes in Welding and Building-Up of Metals at the Enterprise of the Lugansk Sovnarkhoz PERIODICAL: Prom.-ekon. byul. Sovnarkhoz Luganskogo ekon. adm. r-na, 1938, Nr 3, pp 20 - 23 At the Lugansk Plant imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya up to 45% ABSTRACT: of the welding operations on locomotives are carried out by automatic or semiautomatic welding and the resistance welding processes. At the Lugansk Equipment Plant imeni Parkhomenko electric rivet welding is widely used in the manufacture of screening machines, elevators, and other machines, raising labor efficiency by il factor of 8. At the Locomotive Plant, welding-on of pins by special pistols was brought into use. One-side welding under flux (n a flux-copper backing was developed for 4 mm thick sheet metal with two-side formation of the seam. At the Alchevsk Metallurgical Card 1/2 Plant imeni Voroshilov, the use of automatic facing of worn cut.

SOV/137-59-5-10349

Modern Technological Processes in Welding and Building-Up of Metals at the Enterprise of the Lugansk Sovnarkhoz

parts and the production of surface layers of higher wear resistance reduced the consumption of new rollers by a factor of 17. At the Bokovsk Plant the facing operations are carried out by the vibro resistance method for the repair of ore-industry equipment. The hardness of parts increases by a factor of 1.5. Automatic welding of tool steel working surfaces onto conventional steel bases is widely used at the plants. At the Plant imeni Parkhomenko the introduction of electric welding of brass instead of gas welding saved 300,000 rubles yearly.

A.F.

Card 2/2

YAMPOL'SKIY, M.N.; KHESIN, A.M.

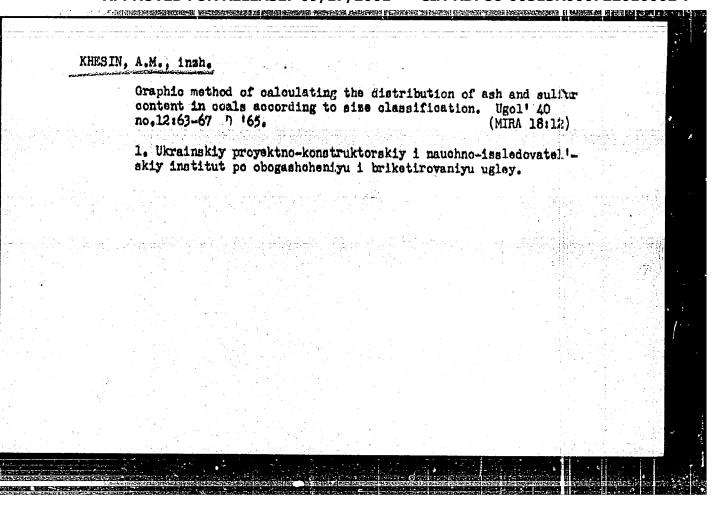
Applying the principle of vibration in hammer crushers.

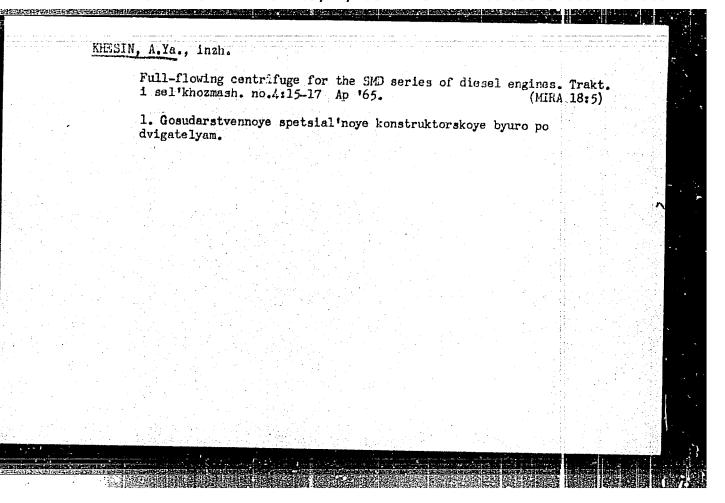
Koks i khim. no.7:14-17 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ukrainskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po obogashoheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley.

(Coal preparation plants—Equipmert and supplies)

(Crushing machinery)



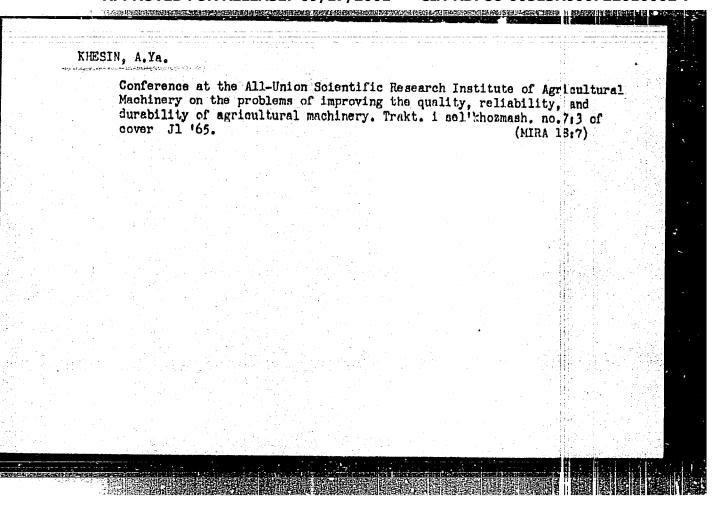


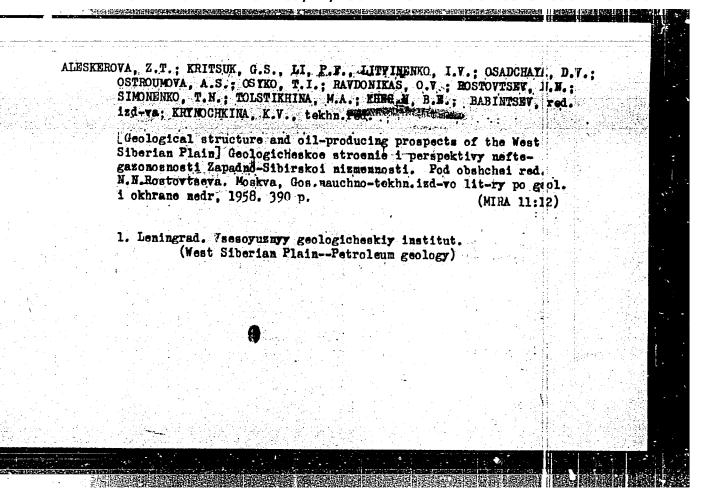
CHEPIGIN, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUL, N.S., inzh.; CHIZHOV, A.P., inzh.

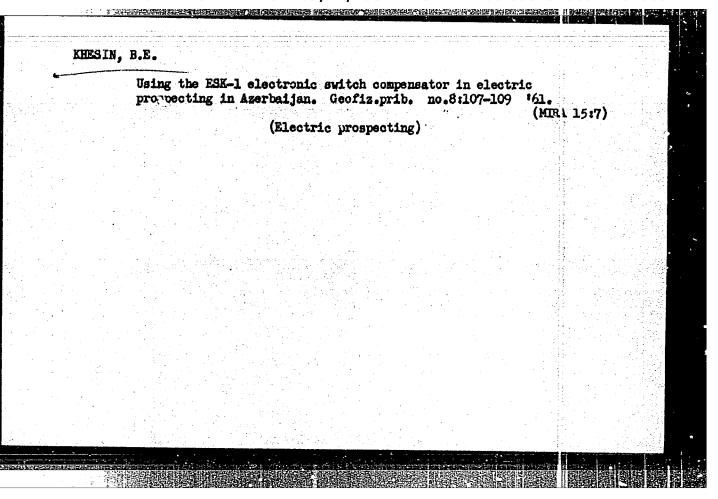
Results of the operational tests of a full-flow RMTs device on the SMD diesel engine. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 32 nc.6:12-14 Je '62. (MIR: 15:6)

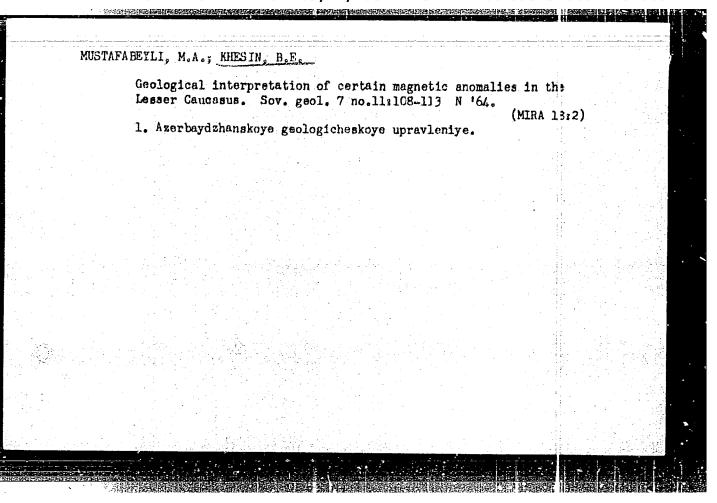
1. Dnepropetrovskiy sel*skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Chepigin, Gul*, Chizhov). 2. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial*noye konstruktorskoye byuro po dvigatelyam (for Khesin).

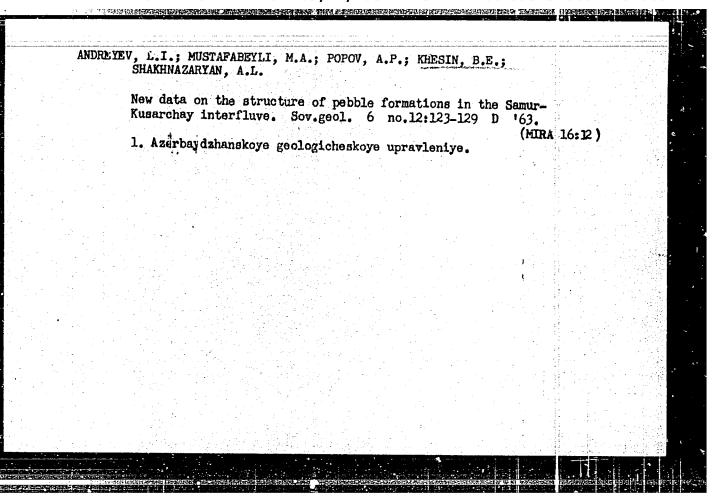
(Tractors—Oil filters)

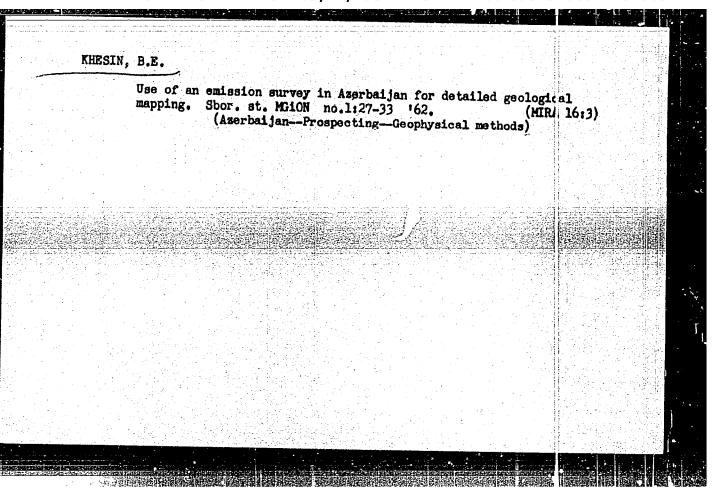


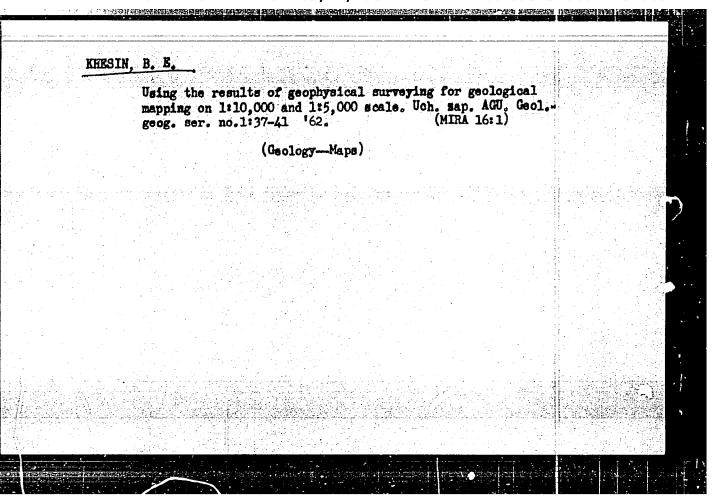










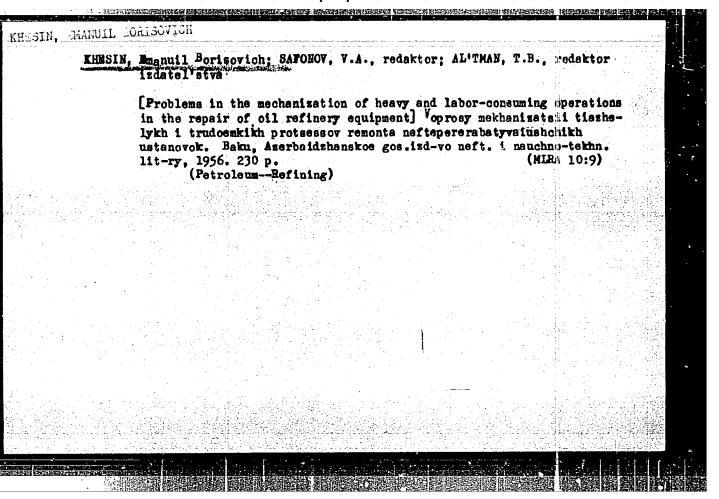


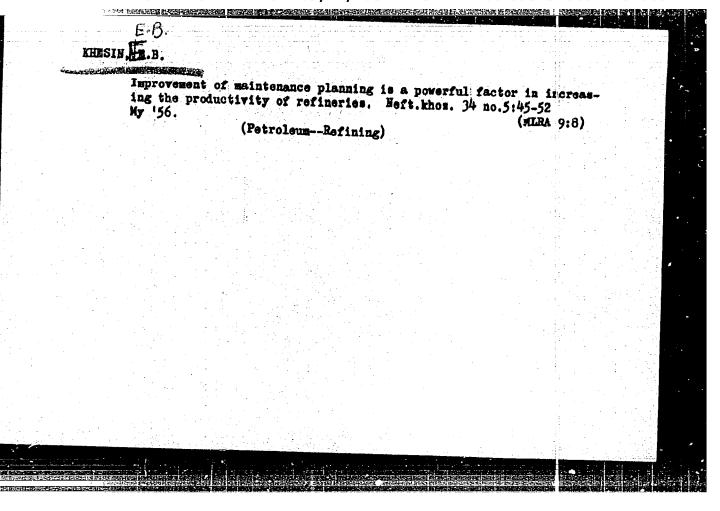
MUSTAFABEYLI, M.A.: KHESIN, B.E.; MURADKHANOV, S.A.; ALEKSEYEV, V.V.

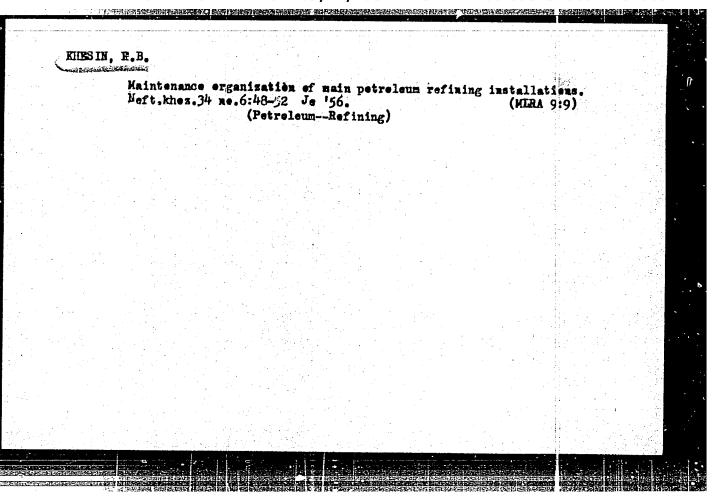
Prospecting for complex metal deposits on the southern slope of

Trospecting for complex metal deposits on the southern slope of the Greater Caucasus using geophysical methods. Razved. i okhnedr 30 no.9:30-38 S 164. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr AzerSSR.

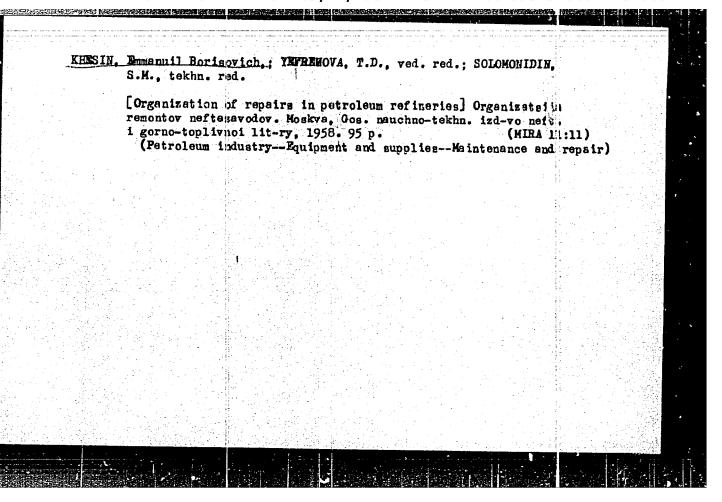






Improve the organizational structure of petroleum refineries. Meftianik 2 no.12:17-18 D '57. (MIFA 11:2)

1. Sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
tektnicheskoy informatsii i ekonomiki neftyanoy promyshlennosti
(TSNITEneft'). (Petroleum industry)



AUEHOR:

Khesin, E. B., Staff Member of TaniiTEneft

92-53-5-24/30

· TITLE:

Designs of Processing Units Should be Based on Operating Experience (Proyektirovat' tekhnologicheskiye ustanovki na osnove opyta ekspluatatsii)

PERIODICAL:

Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 5, pp 25-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author states that numerous errors are made in designing refinery processing units and equipment because the conditions under which these units are run and the conditions under which they are overlauled are not taken into serious consideration. Due to the lack of a critical approach, the unsatisfactory designs of existing equipment are taken as a basis for designing new equipment. For example, refirery furnace tubes are designed and built with returnbends which are uncesirable for a number of reasons (risk of leakage and fire, higher construction cost, etc.). Therefore, it would be advisable to design furnace tubing of atmospheric-vacuum pipe stills adopting integrally constructed coils without any returnbends. Moreover, different types of fractionating

Card 1/3

Designs of Processing Units (Cont.)

92-51-5-24/30

tower trays are offered to refiners. Among these types, refiners prefer to use trays with slotted bubble caps and not with tumble-shaped caps. Nevertheless, designers of fractionating tower equipment continue to produce and offer the tumbleshaped caps, although it had been proved that the overhaul of a vacuum lower is much more complicated and protracted if the latter has trays with tumble-shaped caps. Lifting and moving machinery is provided by designers in order to mechanize overhauling operations. But this machinery often blocks up the area around the equipment in spite of the fact that this practice is definitely objectionable. Experience has proved, for instance, that automatic hoists of adequate capacity are very useful for carrying out a complicated overhauling operation. It has to be noted, however, that the operation of such hoists requires a free are; around the equipment to be overhauled. It is also advisable to create conditions permitting the overhaul of certain apparatus without interrupting the operation of the whole unit. Designers do not pay sufficient attention to the problem of providing spare equipment which could substitute for operating equipment when the latter is switched off for an overhaul. The latest scientific developments and in particular the chemical cleaning of

Card 2/3

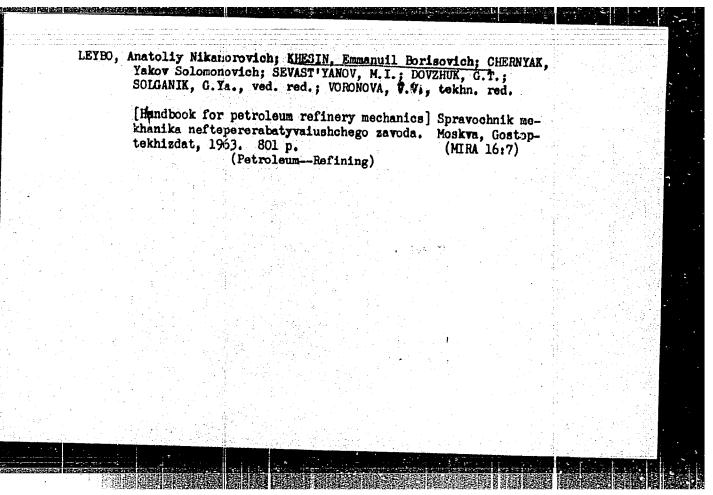
Designs of Processing Units (Cont.)

92-51-5-24/30

refinery equipment should also be studied by designers before they prepare the layout of a refinery. The author gives a number of examples which illustrate the fact that designers often overlook important factors affecting refirery operations. The principles on which the layout of a refinery is based should be carefully studied and revised if necessary. The editorial office of in this article.

ASSOCIATION: Tenliteneft!

1. Refinery equipment—Design



KHESIN, G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAVOST'YANOV, V., kand. tekhn. nauk.; TIMOFEYEV, S., inzh.

Study by the photoelastic method of the static performance of pile grating under a panel. Zhil. stroi. no.11:9-13 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

s cruc cures	field modeling of gra with consideration giv . Gidr.stroi. 31 no.3	en to peculiartic	s in heavy es of foundation	
		(Foundations)	(Mira 14:4)	

hesin G.L.

----98-1-7/20

AUTHORS:

Gubin, F.F., Prigorovskiy, N.I., Doctors of Technical

Sciences, Professors and Khesin, G.L., Engineer

TITLE:

Investigations of a Built-in Hydroelectric Power Plant With a High Massive Dam (Issledovaniya vstroyennogo varianta gidro-

elektrostantsii s vysokov massivnov plotinov)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotechnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, 1958, # 1, pp 29-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Tensions occuring within the structure of built-in type hydro-electric power plants during the periods of construction and operation are influenced by several factors, of which the most essential are the pressure of the water from the head water and the weight of the installation itself. The strains which might occur at various transverse profiles in the design of the Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Plant were examined in detail for the preparation of the technical project. As a result of these studies a profile was developed for future projects which showed a more favorable distribution of stress than previous designs. The article deals with the methods of research

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98-1-7/20

Investigations of a Built-in Hydroelectric Power Plant With a High Massive Dam

and the results obtained. Investigations were facilitated and analyses were simplified by making pressure measurements of weight and hydrostatic pressure separately. The authors present several formulas of the effects produced by pressure from the outside and by the weight of the installation. Experiments were conducted on flexible models which were subjected to strains up to the limits of elasticity. To insure reliability of results, the following two types of three-dimensional and flat models were used: 1) Tensometric models consisting of materials with a low modulus of longitudinal elasticity (organic glass, necleucorite). 2) Optical models of transparent, optically active materials.

The deformations were measured by means of stress transducers with 10, 5 and 3 mm basis, glued onto the surface of the model or placed inside the model. The errors at measuring the deformation of the attached stress transduce: by means of the electronic device "NCI-2 MMAM" do no exceed 2 - 4%. The authors present several formulas by which the tension inside the models given by the stress transducer can

Card 2/5

98-1-7/20

Investigations of a Built-in Hydroelectric Power Plant With a High Massive Dam

be computed. By using the data obtained from the inside loads, the hydrostatic pressure at different water levels of the reservoir can be established. The testing of tensometric models under realistic load conditions was carried out by a centrifugal machine of 2.6 m in diameter and by means of applying several concentrated loads to the gravity centers of the volumes of the model. New methods were made possible by using new "optically" active materials: styrene alkyd resin (material MUXM-ИМАШ) and epoxymal (with resin ЭД-6 or 3-40). Special research, conducted with the Candidate of Technical Sciences N.A. Shchegolevskiy, showed the feasibility of producing optically active materials based on epoxy-type resin and "inoculated" polymers with a broad range of elasticity moduli. The separation of main stresses within the moiels which are subjected to the combined pressure of hydrostatic loads and their own weight is accomplished by numerical integration over the increments of tangential stresses. Besides, a less complicated method for separating the main stresses in flat models was developed with electric models using

Card 3/5

98-1-7/20

Investigations of a Built-in Hydroelectric Power Plant With a High Massive Dam

current-conducting paper. Isolines obtained on electric models are shown in figure 1. Research conducted on flat optical models of stresses subjected to combined action of their own weight and hydrostatic load were carried out on model | made from epoxymal, which permit to carry out the "freezing" of the model and to subject it subsequently to hydrostatic load at indoor temperatures. Volumetric tensions existing in different sections of the model were determined by means of cuti taken from 'frozen' models, (figure 2) Examinations of the cuts were conducted by means of a polarization microscope "MII-3 ", and by applying a double-beamed light in the polarization device. The conducted experiments made the evaluation of the tensions prevailing in this type hydroelectric power plant at the combined stress from its own weight and hydrostatic pressure, during periods of operation possible, as well as at different stages of construction. They further permitted evaluation of the effect of different structural changes on the tension pre-

Card 4/5

KHESIN

SOV/124-57-3-3669

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 3, p 147 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Prigorovskiy, N. I., Khesin, G. L.

TITLE:

The Investigation of the Stress Distribution in the Indoor Powerhouse Structure of a High-pressure Hydroelectric Plant (Issledovaniye napryazheniy v bloke vysokonapornoy GES vstroyennogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. inzhestroit. in-ta, 1956, Nr 16, pp 123-140

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes the advantages of the method of model tests performed with models made of a material having a low modul is of elasticity as compared to the photoelastic method. The authors submit suggestions relative to a material (organic glass), to a procedure of tensometry (electric strain gages, stresscoat, etc.), and on similarity criteria. Procedural details and the results of a test investigation of a dam model are adduced.

I. K. Snitko

Card 1/1

HHESIN, G.L., Cand Tech Sci--(disc) "Study of velt ges in hydroelectric fatntions of a built-in tenen." Nos, 1958. 24 pp (Min of Migher Education USSR. Nos Order of Eaber Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V.V. Kuybychev), 150 copies (KL, 45-58, 149)

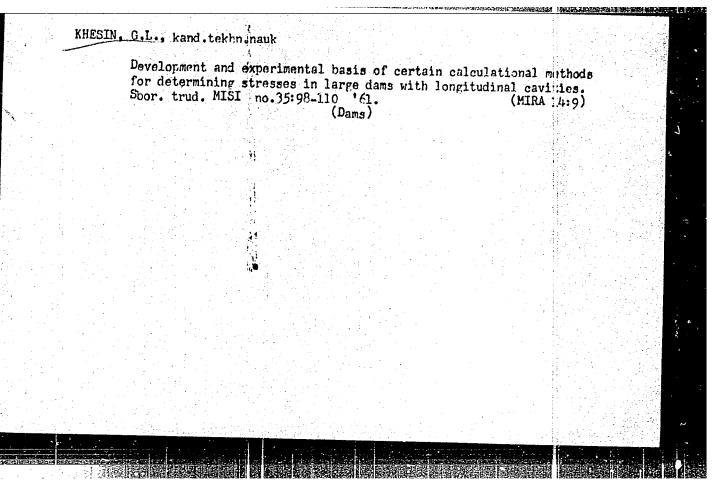
SHCHEGOLEVSKAYA, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SCOLOV, S.I., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof.; LHESIN. G.L., insh.; PRIGOROVSKIY, N.I., doktor
tekhn.nauk, prof.

Optically active materials with various elastic moduli used in
investigating stresses by polarisation-optical methods. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.3/4:72-83 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

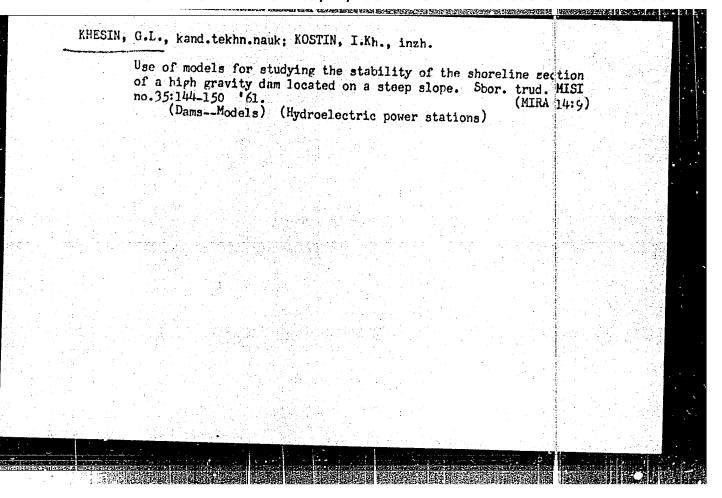
1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (for Sokolov).
2. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovego Znameni inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy
institut im. V.V. Kuybyshova (for Rhesin). 3. Institut mashinovedeniya
AN SSSR (for Prigorovskiy).

(Resins, Synthetic) (Strains and stresses)

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KHESIN,	G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; ALLENOV, Yu.V., inch.	
	Use of models for studying the stressed state of a dam with three-layer foundation with unlike modulus. Shor. trud. MISI no.35:130-143 '61. (MIRA (Hydroelectric power stations) (DamsModels)	

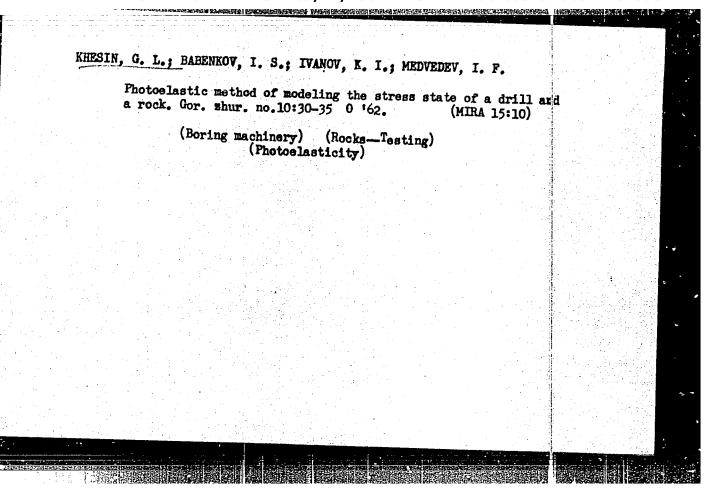


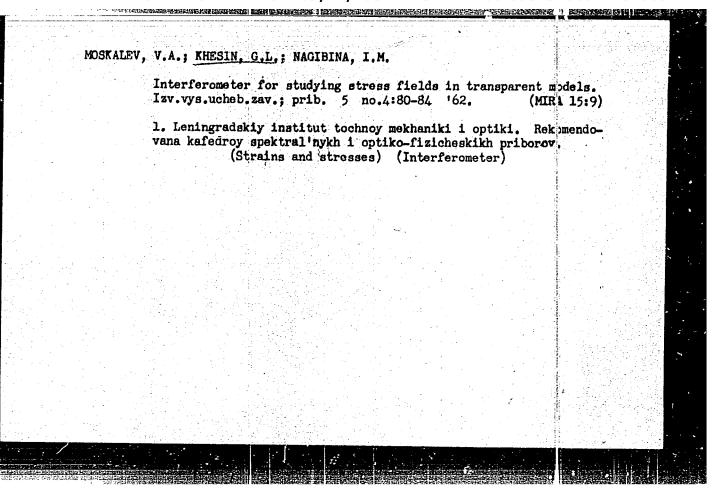
KHESIN, G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVOST'YANOV, V.N., inzh.; SHCHEGOLEV, SKAYA, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LESNICHIY, Yu.N., inzh.; SOFOLOV, S.J., doktor tekhn.nauk

Large blocks of optically acitve materials with unlike modulus for models simulating the optically polarization method. Stor. trud. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut im. V.V.Kuybysheva (for Savost'yanov). 2. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mash-inostroyeniya (for Sokolov).

(Synthetic products) (Optics, Physical)





KHESIN, Gennadiy L'yoyich; BABENKOV, Igor' Sergeyevich; IVANOV,
Konstantin Ivanovich; MEL'NIKOV, Ye.A., otv. red.;
LEDOVSKAYA, V.V., red.; IVLEVA, I.P., red.

[Stress distribution in a boring instrument and in rock;
static and dynamic investigation by the photoelastic method]
Raspredelenie napriazhenii v burovom instrumente i porode;
staticheskie i dinamicheskie issledovaniia metodom fotouprugosti. Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t informatsii i
tekhniko-ekon. issledovanii ugol'noi promyshl., 1963. 89 p.

(MIRA 17:4)

GUBIN, F.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KHESIN, G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk;
SAKHAROV, V.N., inzh.

Using photoelastic coverings for studying the distribution of stresses and deformations in confrete structures. Gidr.strii.
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